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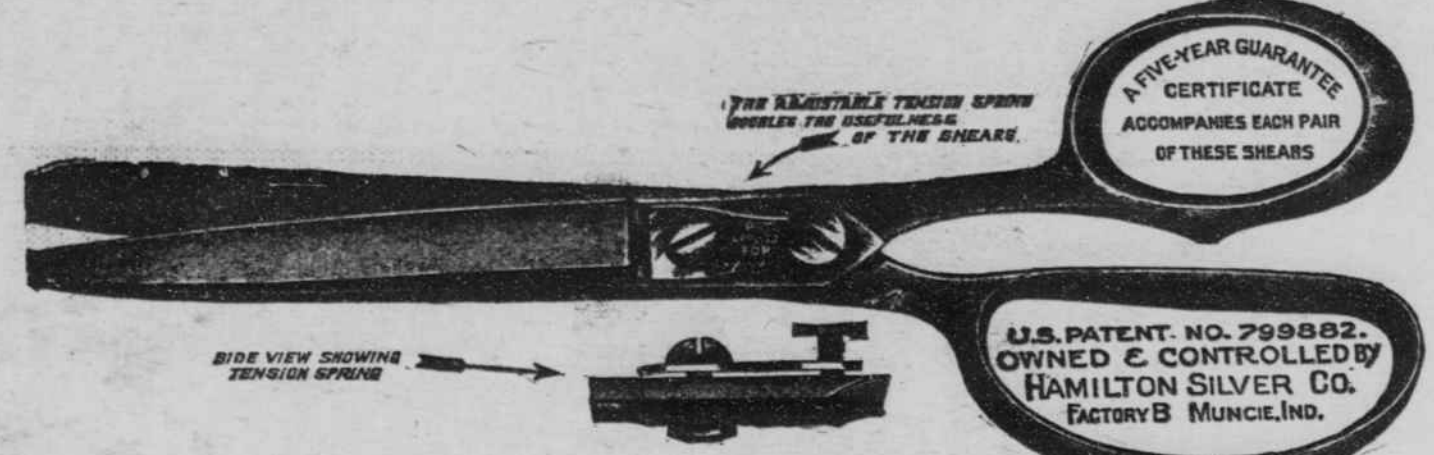
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EAST RIVER		EAST RIVER	
" Philpot's Whf	9 30 "	" Philpot's Whf	9 30 "
" Williams' Whf	9 45 "	" Williams' Whf	9 45 "
" Hicks' Whf	10 00 "	" Hicks' Whf	10 00 "
" Diggs' Whf	10 30 "	" Diggs' Whf	10 30 "
WARE RIVER		WARE RIVER	
" Roane's Whf	11 30 "	" Roane's Whf	11 30 "
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" Auburn Whf	11 45 "	" Auburn Whf	11 45 "
" Dixondale Whf	12 00 m.	" Dixondale	12 00 m.
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" Fishery Pier	2 00 "	" New Point Whf	3 00 "
" New Pier Whf	3 00 "	" Old Point	5 00 "
" Old Point	5 00 "	" Ar. Norfolk (O. D. Whf)	6 00 "
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Arbor Days in America.



WITH the possible exception of Delaware, every State and Territory has a day known as Arbor Day. The variation in climatic conditions has necessarily made the selection of that day a different one throughout the Union. In Texas it falls in February; in Arkansas and Oklahoma, in March; in Nebraska, Utah and Colorado, in April; in Rhode Island and Montana, in May. Other States have put Arbor Day in the late fall and winter calendar, Georgia having the first Friday in December. In some States the day is a legal holiday. In some it has never had a definite date that being left to the discretion of the Governors.

A few years ago Arbor Day was generally classed in the average mind as being only among the things that go to make up a very attractive school calendar. It meant a gathering at the little red school house to see a procession of boys and girls in their best clothes march proudly past a sickly little sapling stuck away in a badly excavated hole, throw in a handful of dirt and murmur some sentiment in regard to trees and flowers. Usually the tree died, and the general belief was that the lesson of the day died, too. But the lesson did not die. In proof the doubting Thomases can be cited to the fact that a more practical side has been developed. A more practical turn given the exercises of the day, and in many instances, lectures on practical forestry, gardening and plant study are taking the place of the sentimental addresses and pretty poems. These sentimental things, however, were not to be cried down; they served their turn. It is only that times are getting to be more practical and things more utilitarian.

In Canada, where our idea of Arbor Day spread early, the proclamation naming the day and stating its purpose, also stated that on that day the school gardens must be

served for irrigation purposes, for manufacturing, power and for supplying the cities with water. Uncle Sam's perpetual Arbor Day of 365 real days is devoted to the work of planting thousands of trees on deforested lands in National parks, and it is an object lesson that is worthy of consideration by every State on its individual Arbor Day.

The division of forestry extension in the Forest Service of the United States receives hundreds of letters every week asking that a selection of trees for Arbor Day exercises be made, and in the majority of cases they close with the plea that the small trees suited to that section be sent from the Government nurseries. Such letters are difficult to answer. It is impossible to say what trees to plant unless the local conditions are exhaustively detailed. As to furnishing the trees—that is utterly impossible. It would take all the Government nurseries are raising each year for their own great schemes of reforestation, and more, too.

It has been suggested by men who have given much thought to the problem, that this business of furnishing trees to Arbor Day celebrants be made that of each individual State's forester. Twenty-six States now have forest officers and agricultural experiment stations, where such work can be carried on. It would be wise to make a small charge for each tree, limiting the number sold to each applicant, and, as in the case of Ohio, have an expert from the State forest service see that each tree is planted correctly. A small charge would save the States the experience of Kansas. Kansas supplied 300,000 trees for planting to her people last year. Often in busy days the farmer let the trees he had asked for lie unattended at the express office, and then lost the trees, which had cost the State something.

The lesson of Arbor Day is the use and value of the tree in the life of the Nation," says the Forest Service in one of its circulars. It deplores the lack of prolonged interest that has hitherto characterized the observance of the day, the poor judgment displayed in selecting trees that are adapted to local conditions of climate and soil, the lack of care later given the trees, and the smallness of the scale on which planting has usually been done. When all it hopes for in the meaning of Arbor Day has been realized, the Nation will see that the day has come to have a wide significance. The term should connote knowledge of trees, the value of trees for the protection and improvement of home and school grounds, as well as the planting of trees to produce material for farm uses and to augment the waning supply of timber.

One mission of Arbor Day should be to make every child in the United States know the native trees near his home, how they grow and how they are reproduced. Such a lesson will ultimately be invaluable when the Nation begins to realize the necessity for conservative lumbering, and the arts of reforestation. Then it will be known what trees to use. In the Lake States and the States of the Northeast, most of the timber lands have been laid waste, but the State and individuals are planting white pine with a prospect of money return for the next generation, and an increase in land values. New York State, alone, has reforested 2000 acres in the Adirondacks.

Railroads in the East are planting trees on the mountain sides for future

supplies of ties, and coal companies are planting oak, chestnut, European larch, locust and like species for future props in their mines. The farmers of the wind-swept Middle West and those out on the open irrigation projects are setting out fast-growing species, such as cottonwood and Norway poplar, for posts, and shelter belts and wood lots of European larch, catalpa, locust, osage orange and double rows of pines and spruce. Southern California is dotted with groves of eucalyptus, that wonderful, rapid-growing tropical tree suited only to that State, while the Government, with its 900,000 seedlings to set out each year, is planting Douglas fir, yellow pine, Jeffrey pine and incense cedar.

One of the biggest lessons to be taught on Arbor Day, one of equal interest in country place or crowded city, is that the water supply of the country is dependent on the forests of the mountains and hillsides; that only by trees and their roots can the Nation's water resources be con-

served for irrigation purposes, for manufacturing, power and for supplying the cities with water. Uncle Sam's perpetual Arbor Day of 365 real days is devoted to the work of planting thousands of trees on deforested lands in National parks, and it is an object lesson that is worthy of consideration by every State on its individual Arbor Day.

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The father of Arbor Day was J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture under Cleveland. When Governor of Nebraska he grew interested in the planting of trees to redeem waste lands. At a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture in January, 1874, he brought the matter up and the second Wednesday in April was set aside as Arbor Day. The Governor set about imbuing the citizens of Nebraska with his own enthusiasm and on that first American Arbor Day, observed only in Nebraska, Nebraska is said to have set out 10,000,000 trees. There are now 100,000 reforested acres in that State, which are the result of the Arbor Day movement. Iowa was the next State to name a day, then came Michigan, and Governor Alger, in his message, said:

"We may not live to enjoy the full fruits of this work, but our children and our children's children will receive the benefit from the labor."

In ten years seventeen States had named Arbor Days.

To Fight Airships.

An armored automobile, designed specially to attack and destroy airships, is under construction at Berlin for the German army, and is to be tried presently. It has a four-cylinder motor of sixty-horsepower and can make about sixteen miles an hour, climbing easily a twenty per cent. grade. Its armament consists of a rapid-fire, five-centimeter gun, capable of firing twenty-four times a minute, and it carries ammunition for 102 shots. The crew comprises a driver and three assistants. Evidently the Germans are determined to be foremost not only in the military use of dirigible balloons, but also in devices to spoil the usefulness of any that may be brought against them by other nations.

"Poverty is no disgrace," said Uncle Eben, "but dar ain' no sense in sittin' at yoh ease on de front step waitin' for folks to come along an' congratulate you on it."—Washington Star.

The Stenog.—"My employer is brutal to me." The Friend.—"Mercy! Does he drink?" The Stenog.—"No—he eats candy. And he does it while he is dictating to me."—Cleveland Leader.

Bill Jinks was the perlist man That ever I did spy. I've often seen him step aside To let a freight train by.

Her Mother.—"Mabel, dear, do you ever feel timid about asking your husband for money?" The Bride.—"No, indeed, mamma; but he seems to be rather timid about giving it to me."—Chicago Daily News.

"You go around borrowing money, and yet you seem to be prosperous." "I am." "How do you manage it?" "My motto is, 'Always put off till tomorrow those you have done today.'"—Cleveland Leader.

"Johnny," said Mrs. Lapelling, putting on her wraps, "I've been in the house all day and I need the fresh air. If you'll mind the baby a little while I'll go and take a preambles around the block."—Chicago Tribune.

"I have been in every civilized country on earth," said the globe trotter, "and would you believe it, I have met only two really intelligent women." "Two?" echoed the beautiful widow in surprise. "Why, who was the other?"—Chicago Daily News.

Father.—"I tell you, Mary, that son of ours is getting to think he knows it all." Mother.—"Well, John, if he remembers the answers to all the questions he has asked in the last three or four years, he ought to be getting pretty near to knowing it all."—Judge.

"Early to bed and early to rise" Has made me very healthy. But, very much to my surprise, It's never made me wealthy.

"Too bad, old man," said the sympathetic friend to the man who was a minute too late to catch an outgoing train. "You didn't run fast enough." "Oh, I ran fast enough," answered the other, "but unfortunately I didn't start soon enough."—Chicago Daily News.

The Massachusetts maid was in a romantic mood. "I am dreaming," she murmured, poetically dreaming of the dear old Berkshire of my native State." "Berkshires?" echoed the Chicago youth, somewhat bewildered. "Er—was your father in the pork-raising business?" And the look that the Massachusetts maid gave him would have congealed radium.—Chicago Daily News.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

The black sheep of a family may really be a blonde.

Don't waste your time. You will need it all before you die.

A man's remarks may be cold even when his tongue is coated.

The cartoonist who goes on the vaudeville stage doesn't always draw. It seems as though only the wealthy can afford to have no manners.

It isn't so hard to please a woman if she only knows what she wants.

Many an artist has his picture rejected because hanging is too good for it.

If the truth were known, the devil holds a mortgage on many a rich man's property.

It doesn't require much strength to raise an objection.

A woman is never flattered by a photograph that looks like her.

Those who are rolling in wealth might find a better use for it.

If art held the mirror up to nature, nature must often be ashamed of herself.

Many a man claims to be complete master of himself who hasn't much to boast of.

The trouble with the easy going fellow is that he doesn't always know when to stop.

The old maid consoles herself with the thought that it's a mistake to marry too young.

When a fellow tells a girl he is unworthy of her, he is very much surprised if, he agrees with her. From "Musings of a Gentle Creature."

Another View.

Woodman, hew that tree,
Spare not a single limb;
In youth my misery
Came from its swiftness slim.

—Thomas Jenkins, in New York Sun

"The Groves were God's first temples."

"In contemplation of created things
By steps we may ascend to God."

THE INFALLIBLE MAN.

The man who never makes mistakes is never popular.
Is never infallible.
To friendship is a bar.
It's maddening when things go wrong.
To hear him calmly say:
'You might have known you'd botch it when you went to work that way.'

The man who never makes mistakes is numerous, alas!
His chief delight is to admire
His image in the glass.
For those who try, but fail, he has
No sympathy at all—
And everybody scowls at him,
And hopes to see him fail.

The man who never makes mistakes is a confounded bore.
He never would be missed if we
Should never see him more.
The feeling at his funeral
Would be relief sincere.
And no one on his weed-grown grave
Would ever shed a tear!

—Somerville Journal

FLASQUE OF FLYING